can bind about 2-fold moremethylene blue at less than saturating concentrations.

Activities of Sponges and Activated Carbon

Type of Sponge	Relative Activity (% control in absence of carbon)	Relative Activity to absorb methylene blue
Electric eel AChE sponge	100%	1X
Electric eel AChE sponge with Activated Carbon	108%	2X
Activated Carbon not in the sponge	—	13X

Incorporation by Reference

To the extent necessary to understand or complete the disclosure of the present invention, all publications, patents, and patent applications mentioned herein are expressly incorporated by reference therein to the same extent as though each were individually so incorporated.

What is claimed is:

1. A method of making an enzymatically active reusable polymeric sponge or foam, capable of regeneration with oximes, for the detoxification of a hazardous compound comprising immobilizing a plurality of enzymes on or within the sponge or foam by mixing the plurality of enzymes with a polyurethane prepolymer in an apparatus having a static mixing stator connected to both first chamber and a second chamber, wherein the first chamber contains a mixture of the plurality of enzymes and the second chamber contains the polyurethane prepolymer, and equal parts of the mixture of the plurality of enzymes and the polyurethane prepolymer are passed from the first and second chambers into the static mixing stator where the enzymes and prepolymer are mixed under low shear conditions while being rapidly and evenly extruded through the static mixing stator to form said sponge or foam, said plurality of enzymes capable of detoxifying organophosphorous and/or organosulfur compounds, wherein said plurality of enzymes comprises at least one enzyme selected from the group consisting of: acetylcholinesterase (AchE), butylcholinesterase (BchE), triesterase, pseudocholinesterase, organophosphate hydrase (OPH), phosphotriesterase, paraoxonase and organophosphorus and organosulfur (OP) hydrolyzing enzymes.

2. The method of claim **1** wherein said polyurethane prepolymner comprises a diisocyanate.

3. The method of claim **2** wherein the diisocyanate is tolyl diisocyanate.

4. The enzymatically active reusable polymeric sponge or foam for the detoxification of a hazardous compound made by the method of claim **1**.

5. A method of reactivating said polymeric sponge or foam of claim **4** by contacting the sponge or foam with at least one compound selected from the group consisting of 1-(2-hydroxy iminomethyl-1-pyridium-1-(4-carboxyaminopyrididinium)-dimethyl ether hydrochloride (HI-6), N,N-trimethylene bispyridinium-4-aldoximme dibromide (TMB4), and mono-bisquarternary oximes.

6. A method for treating a contaminated surface comprising contacting the surface with the reusable sponge or foam of claim **4** to detoxify organophosphorous and/or organosulfur compounds present on the surface.

7. The method of claim **6** further comprising contacting the sponge or foam with an oxime.

8. The method of claim **7** wherein the oxime is 1-(2-hydroxy iminomethyl-1-pyridium-1-(4-carboxyaminopyrididinium)-dimethyl ether hydrochloride (HI-6) or pralidoximine chloride (2-PAM).

9. The method of claim **6**, wherein the sponge or foam additionally contains activated carbon and/or resin.

10. The method of claim **9**, wherein the sponge or foam contains activated carbon.

11. A kit for the detoxification of a hazardous chemical comprising a reusable a polymeric sponge or foam of claim **4** and a compound for the reactivation of the plurality of enzymes.

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